

The Federal Magazine

AND

"THE 'ALL-RED' MAIL."



PUBLISHED BY

THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE,

Central Offices, 28, BUCKINGHAM GATE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

February, 1915.

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LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCHEME FOR THE STUDY OF IMPERIAL HISTORY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, BART.,
P.C., D.C.L.

At this moment the one thing of urgent importance is the defeat of the German Empire, "the Empire built of scorn," as George Meredith said of Attila's, and the destruction, not only for our time, but for our children's, of its perverted ideals and its intolerable arrogance. One hardly knows whether to admire the detachment of the specialists in education who carry on their "business as usual" in the usual inconclusive discussion of the usual academic problems, or to look on it with amused curiosity, taking it for a sign of residual, and therefore valuable, national energy, not essentially different from the more cheerful manifestation of Punch at a street corner. But our present subject is immediately connected with the supreme effort of the nation. Our enemies flattered themselves that the British Empire was a mere loose collection of ill-matched elements which the first shock of a general war would resolve into fragments. Revolt in India, religious uprising in Egypt, civil war in Ireland, a renewed war of independence in South Africa, panic in the Dominions: on such events the wiseacres of Berlin pinned their hopes, which have proved vain at every point, with just enough show of trouble in South Africa to put a more dramatic emphasis on their folly. Silence has fallen on the small shrill voice of the parochial particularists who, in one and another corner, had talked of the Dominions being neutral while Britain was at war; and Canadians and Australians are learning to know Indians, not as a troublesome sort of competitor with white labour, but as fellow-soldiers of the Empire. We had no federal constitution that could be accounted for in the categories of Prussian professors; but the invisible bonds were stronger. Not that the pedants of Berlin have the excuse of surprise.

They had warning enough, but would not believe it; nor will they believe until they are thoroughly beaten, and the result is too plain to be misrepresented even in Berlin or Vienna. Whenever the end of the war comes, and on whatever terms, we may be sure that the British Empire will stand out as a much more visibly important fact in the world than it ever did before; and not only special students, but the general body of teachers and learners, must revise and enlarge their whole attitude of mind in approaching the history of these kingdoms. Those of us who have been trying for a score or so of years to think imperially will find a large and swift demand for the needful elements of knowledge. It will be coupled, like enough, with quite sincere protest that nobody who counted ever really thought otherwise; but the demand will be both sincere and reasonable.

In the text of the scheme before us I find a most just and valuable caution. We have no desire to add a new subject to school time-tables. Apart from the actual limits of available school hours, there has already been enough and too much of instruction in watertight compartments, as well in history as in most other branches of learning. I would not accept a special series of lessons as a gift, or be tempted by the endowment of a chair, if I thought it implied the danger of regarding imperial history as something separable from English history. You cannot effectually mend a meagre and falsely coloured prospect of English institutions by painting an assortment of imperial figures into the foreground. The truth is that English history has never been insular at all, except for a few years at a time. Among the causes which have made our Empire what it is we are accustomed to give a foremost place to the spirit and tradition bred of our English political institutions; to the sense that the State is justified only by honest endeavour to do justice, not merely towards its own citizens, but towards all men who come under its jurisdiction or protection; to the faith that no man is too good to be under the law nor too bad to claim lawful judgment; and to the fixed resolve that power shall go hand in hand with responsibility. This, I think, is a right and sound opinion. But

are we sure that we should ever have had our principles of public life, and the tradition born of them, if England had been only an island kingdom? Duke William of Normandy came into England, a land of rather backward people living under a variety of provincial or even tribal customs and a weak executive, with Norman and French fighting men, and also with businesslike Norman clerks; Lanfranc, the Italian archbishop, may have brought Italians too. Perhaps the clerks counted for as much as the soldiers in the long run. William the Conqueror had to make it plain to Englishmen that for the future there should be not many masters, but one master, and his successors made it plain, not easily nor all at once, that under one king there should be one law. The king's justice was the one justice, imperfect and crude as it may seem to us now, that was both strong and impartial. It was not forced on an unwilling people; men sought it eagerly though it was not cheap. Thus, first among the lands of Europe, we got rid of the provincial barriers and diversities which vexed and hampered France for centuries later. Uniform justice was founded in conquest; liberty came afterwards through foreign enterprise. Custom bound the king, indeed, to take counsel with his great men; the king's council was there, but it had no room for plain townsmen or traders. Then came a line of kings, the Angevins, who were also great princes on the mainland. The king had his Continental policy in Gascony and Aquitaine, not to speak of a land frontier with Scotland. He wanted English men and English money; he wanted support now and then to bring indolent or unwilling earls and barons to furnish their aid. Thus the commons were in a position to bargain with the king, and so effectively did they bargain that from a subordinate committee of assessors they became an estate and at last the controlling estate of the realm. I do not pretend to state these as proved conclusions, and still less to give the whole truth in a few sentences. But I believe it to be historic truth that, if the British Empire stands on a firm footing because England is the Mother of Parliaments, there would hardly have been an English Parliament unless English policy had already looked beyond seas. Even before the Conquest English kings had assumed a title equivalent to the later designation of the crown as imperial, signifying that they admitted no kind of overlordship either in the Eastern or in the revived Western Empire; and such is the only official meaning of "Imperial Parliament" to this day. Nevertheless, there may be more in symbols than appears to their inventors. The King of England and the King of France alike rejected the Emperor's supremacy; the union of divers titles and jurisdictions under the English crown, from the thirteenth century onwards, coupled with the need of maritime communication with subjects and allies, carried the seed and the peculiar promise of empire in the familiar modern sense. No Englishman regrets at this day that his king no longer claims a foot of ground in France, and the Englishmen and Frenchmen now fighting as comrades on French soil have other things to do than to recall the Hundred Years' War. Going back, however, to a more distant past, before our Edward III.'s and Henry V.'s unlucky dynastic claims were

heard of, we may well cherish the early Gascon rolls in the Record Office as being something more than the dry bones of dead annals.

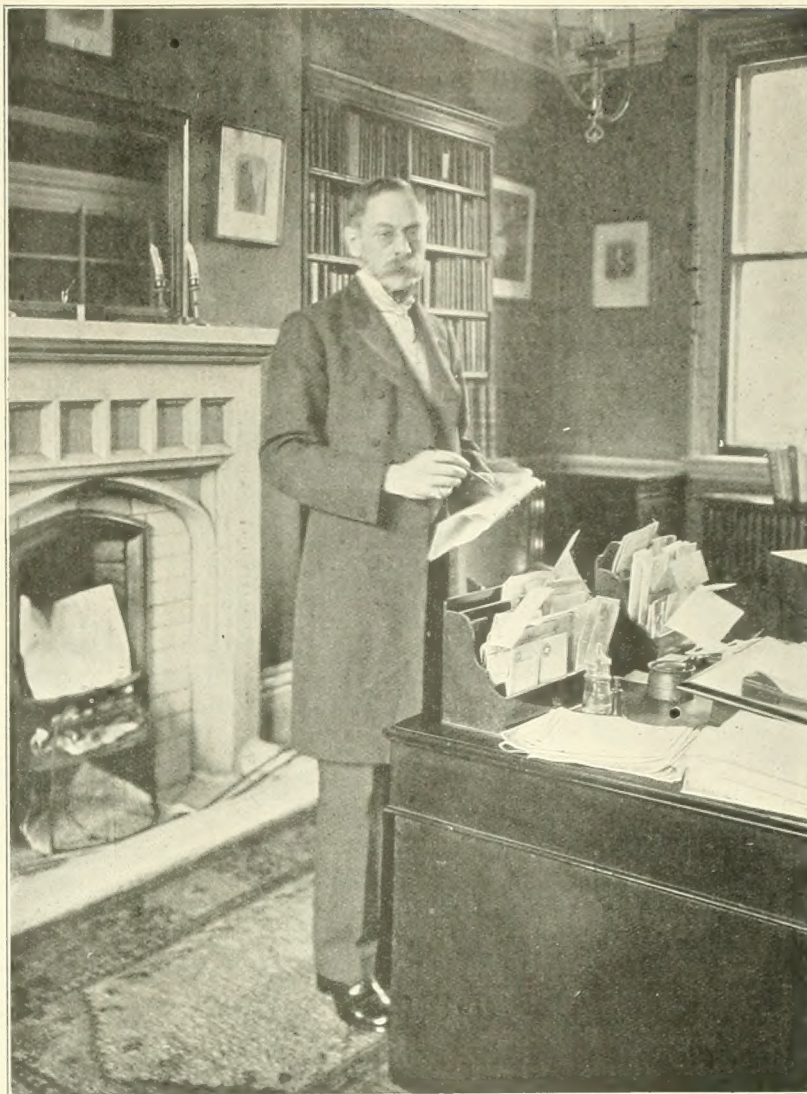
It is to be feared, however, that mediæval history will be a lean pasture at best for our children of school age until our methods of teaching are radically altered. I have known one man, my lamented friend York Powell, who set to work in the right way, and I have never been able to understand why his work was neglected.* Let us pass on with a pious hope for better things. Between the disappearance of English sovereignty from the Continent of Europe and the rise of English adventure in the eastern and western seas there is a gap of about a century; the actual beginnings of our continuous imperial history are a generation or two later, and the conception of a deliberate colonial policy can hardly be dated before the Restoration. England, it is needless to say, was not alone in having occasion for such a policy; for the greater part of two centuries she was one of several rival colonising Powers. Let it be noted that without considering this rivalry it is quite impossible to understand even the domestic history of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. By the way, I wonder to how many dwellers between Oxford Street and the Edgware Road any definite association is conveyed by Quebec Street, and to how many men of Sevenoaks the country seat of Montreal at their doors has anything to say. However, it is well to observe that our earlier colonial policy was at worst no worse than that of our rivals. Spain, France and Holland all regarded colonies as trade establishments to be exploited for the sole benefit of the mother country. It was a short-sighted policy enough: we applied it with disastrous results nearer home in our dealings with Ireland. Yet it was the supposed economic wisdom of the time. So wise a man as John Locke could only suggest compensations and mitigations. Carried out on a bold scale, this policy led, as we all know, to the independence of the United States; and therewith the system of exploitation came to an inglorious end. Here, again, the teacher of the future will have to note the constant and intimate reaction upon economic developments at home, and less directly on political ideas. The influence of the American War of Independence on the French Revolution is matter not only of French but of European history; Burke blessed the American Whigs, but the Girondins, if not the Jacobins whom he cursed, were their intellectual children.

The domineering mood of the eighteenth century having proved a thorough failure, the politicians of the nineteenth century went to the other extreme. Greed of gain to be derived by the home capitalist from submissive "plantations" was succeeded by an indifference rather inclining to a wish to be rid of the whole concern. If exploitation was no longer possible, nor according to the newer economic doctrine desirable, it seemed that separation was the natural end. It was assumed that the example of the United States was normal; we talked of the dropping of ripe fruit from

* Book IV. of his "Short History of England" (to the death of Henry VII.), which covers the fourteenth century, is headed "English Kings of Imperial Policy."

the tree, and expected, though not within any time to be distinctly foreseen, yet at some not very distant time, to see a generally similar but peaceful process in at least our greater English-speaking settlements. This policy had considerable negative merits, for at any rate it kept the Colonial Office out of mischief for a good many years. Without it the constitutions of the self-governing Colonies might well have been framed on a less liberal scale. As the facts are very familiar, I shall not pause on them save to note that the doctrine in question was by no means confined to either party in the State, and that it prevailed in official quarters well within living memory. Speaking from my own memory, I think its decline began towards 1870; there are traces of it after that date, if not more, among responsible politicians. As for later survivals and variations among eccentric publicists they are not worth mentioning. Thus Goldwin Smith was a brilliant writer afflicted with total arrest of development; the minute historian of the Victorian era will regard him with some interest, but ordinary learners will not want to hear of him. The connexion of the negative colonial policy with the great economic revolution of Free Trade (of which I think it was a part cause rather than a consequence) will, of course, not be neglected in advanced teaching.

Thirdly, the last thirty years have been a period of more or less active seeking in quite another direction, that of a better organised permanent union. In that desire and endeavour we are still living. The mother, taught by a sharp lesson that adult children will not be constrained, was still protesting her willingness to let the rest of the family go about their business and set up on their own account, when it turned out that they wanted nothing of that sort. What they did want was to be treated as partners; nor was this a matter of mere words or sentiment. Canada has twice refused to enter into tempting commercial arrangements with the United States, because to the majority of Canadians they seemed prejudicial to Canada's standing as a member of the Empire. The part of the Dominions in the present war makes it henceforth impossible to belittle their claim to have an effectual share in affairs of State concerning our common advantage. How this can best be done, or in business terms how the partnership can be put on a regular footing, is a problem of great complexity, but perhaps not really harder than that of settling the working methods of the British Constitution, which our ancestors dealt with in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Many plans have been proposed, from the maximum of a rigid federal constitution to the minimum of a permanent staff for the Imperial



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President of The League of the Empire.

Conference, of which a nucleus is said to exist on paper in the Colonial Office. I do not myself believe that we shall see a complete written instrument of government embracing some units which are themselves federal Commonwealths, and others which are single autonomous bodies of all magnitudes from New Zealand to Newfoundland. But this is looking forward to history not yet even made, much less ready to be taught. The syllabus of Canadian history now in print seems to regard the Confederation Act of 1867 as the end, for the present, of Canadian political development so far as elementary instruction can be carried. Australian history will, I presume, have the advantage of being brought down a generation later. The difference of dates will make a good opportunity for explaining that in the history of institutions, and emphatically when one is working on comparative lines, absolute dates do not matter very much. At this moment there is hardly a known stage of historic

civilization that cannot be studied from the life in some part of India ; while there are characteristics of the ancient French monarchy which survive, if anywhere, in the Province of Quebec. I may seem now to be tempted to look too far back, as I was a moment ago towards premature guessing at the future. But the business of history is to assert the continuity of the past, even the remote past, with the future, and to train imagination by study of bygone events so that it may face modern problems with rich and flexible resources.

DISCUSSION ON THE SCHEME FOR THE STUDY OF IMPERIAL HISTORY.

A crowded meeting, presided over by Sir Frederick Pollock, was held at the Club House on Wednesday, January 27th, to discuss the scheme which has been drawn up by the History Section of The League of the Empire.

The Chairman, whose Introduction to the scheme is printed in this issue, spoke as to the great importance of a knowledge of Imperial History, which must not, however, be taught as the German professors had taught their history, to the present discomfiture and degeneration of their own people. He would rather the people remained in ignorance than have false history taught, resulting in false pride and false contempt.

The scheme proposed by the League was in no wise inspired by "Jingo" ideals. The promoters were of opinion that no one could understand the history of this country without a knowledge of Colonial history and vice versa ; they therefore brought forward a practical plan to enable young people, and adults also, to study thoroughly, and in an interesting fashion, the history of their great inheritance. Like our fathers, said Sir Frederick, we might make many mistakes, but if work were done, not simply for the advancement of the British Empire, but for the principles for which it stands, the future of the Empire was assured.

Professor E. A. Gardner (University of London), who opened the discussion, quite admitted the danger of the "German spirit." The people of a great Empire must be instructed in its history and filled with a love of it, but both patriotism and efficiency must be inspired by spiritual aims. In seeking to destroy German "militarism" we must beware of encouraging the same spirit in ourselves. At this first meeting he felt that it was only possible to launch the scheme, particulars of which were in the hands of his hearers, and to discuss it on broad lines. A further meeting would be held on Wednesday, February 3rd, to consider the necessary details for placing the scheme on a practical working basis. Professor Gardner introduced to his audience the interesting Foreword by Professor A. F. Pollard, who stated that "this scheme, while it has been evoked during the great war for the defence of the Empire, will be none the less needful after that war is concluded. Peace has its problems not less profound than war, and the only sound and permanent basis for an Empire lies in an instructed people."

The Hon. T. Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand) expressed his pleasure at being present at the meeting and his desire to help on the scheme to the best of his ability. He felt strongly the need that existed for a better knowledge of the Empire, not only in the overseas Dominions, but in Great Britain itself.

The Hon. Sir John McCall (Agent-General for Tasmania) welcomed the scheme as likely to do much to further the knowledge of the Empire, so essential alike to statesmen, public men and private individuals. He would be very glad to assist the League in its admirable work.

Mr. Turnbull (Agent-General for New Brunswick) felt that such a scheme was greatly wanted. Mutual knowledge would be of mutual benefit to the Mother Country and the Empire overseas.

Among others taking part in the discussion were Mr. Leo Meyer, Mr. Crook (Vice-President National Union of Teachers), Miss Cocking (Head Mistress Holborn Estate Girls' School), Miss Watlington (Bermuda), and Mr. Kettle, Head Master Clapham High School.

Mrs. Popplewell thought that the interchange of ideas between teachers of the Empire would be of great value in the education of the Empire's children.

Mr. I. W. Raymond (New Zealand) voiced the unanimous interest of the Meeting in the Scheme and proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Pollock for his kindness in presiding ; this was seconded by Mrs. A. T. Watt (Canada).

[The *Second Meeting* for the discussion of practical details connected with the Scheme will be held at the Club on February 3rd. The *Scheme* will be issued to Members.]

Appreciation of the League's Annual Conference by the South African Teachers' Association.

It is gratifying to learn that at the recent Conference of the South African Teachers' Association at Graaf Reinet many complimentary tributes were paid to the work of the Imperial Union of Teachers. Several of the members who had been visiting England expressed their gratitude for the kindness and assistance they had received from the League of the Empire, and referred to the opportunities the League had afforded them of seeing much in the Homeland not open to the ordinary visitor. The General Secretary of the Association defined the aims of the Society as "to assimilate the ideals of Empire and to consolidate its soul." Mr. E. J. Reynolds was instructed to write to the Hon. Secretary of the League of the Empire expressing the thanks of the Conference for the cordial hospitality extended to members and delegates of the S.A.T.A.

Hygiene Lectures.

A further course of five lectures on Hygiene, given by Dr. Violet Coghill, will commence on Friday, February 26th, at 11 a.m. Tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 28, Buckingham Gate. The fee for the course, including examination fee, is 5s.

The Federal Magazine

and

"The 'All-Red' Mail"

Junior Members' Section.

Registered for Canadian Magazine Post.]

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introduction to the Scheme for the Study of Imperial History	... 765
Discussion on the Scheme for the Study of Imperial History	... 768
Editorial	... 769
The League and the War	... 770
Reviews	... 772

EDITORIAL.

Retrospective.

In looking back over last year's events it is difficult to remember anything that occurred before the War overshadowed all else and cut off Past from Present. For the first half of last year, however, the League continued to do its work as usual. The membership both of the League and of the Club increased steadily, the Imperial Union of Teachers attracted interest in all parts of the Empire, and the Annual Conference held at Caxton Hall was attended by a large gathering of visitors from overseas, as well as from many parts of the British Isles. The Club has proved a valuable centre for lectures and social gatherings. The growth of the Comrades' Correspondence Branch shows the vitality of this Branch's work, whilst the War has still further enlarged the scope of the League's general usefulness. Since August, as readers of THE FEDERAL MAGAZINE know, members have devoted their best energies to work for the war, an account of which appears on page 770.

Prospective.

During the present year the League hopes to make arrangements for the working of a scheme for the study of Imperial History. This scheme has been drawn up under the direction of the History Committee Chairman, Professor H. E. Egerton. A crowded meeting to discuss the scheme was held at the Club on the 27th January, presided over by Sir Frederick Pollock. A report of the conference appears with this issue together with Sir Frederick Pollock's most valuable introduction.

Forthcoming Arrangements.

A number of interesting meetings for the spring are being arranged. On the 10th February Mr. Edward Wakefield (grandson of one of New Zealand's pioneers) will speak on the early history of New Zealand; and on the 10th March Mrs. Archibald Little, the well-known traveller, will give a lantern lecture on the subject of Germany and the Far East. Arrangements are also being made for lectures on Belgium and the War and on India, notice of which will be sent to members. The meetings will take place at the Club on Wednesdays at 5 p.m.

The Council have great pleasure in acknowledging a grant of £10 to the League of the Empire from the Education Department of Alberta.

The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, has become a Vice-President of the League of the Empire.

Co-operation with a British Society in the U.S.A.

The Daughters of the British Empire in America, a society consisting of women of British birth, has asked the League to act as its agent for the distribution of gifts for the British Forces and their Allies, as also for those in distressed circumstances on account of the war. The Executive accept this trust with pleasure, and regard it as a gratifying tribute to the value of the League's work. The generosity of the American Society has been most lavish. Enormous cases, packed full of clothing of every imaginable description, including thick suits and coats for men and boys, dresses as well as cases full of underclothing for girls and women, in addition to consignments of hospital requisites, have been arriving at the offices of the League at short intervals. Many helpers have been at work all these months classifying and distributing the gifts which have given comfort and pleasure not only to soldiers, sailors and civilians in Great Britain, but also in France, Belgium and Serbia. The Executive Council desire to express their sincere gratitude to these generous friends across the Atlantic, and their pleasure that co-operation, so full of useful result, has thus been established between two kindred Societies.

The War and the Comrades' Correspondence Branch.

At first sight there may seem little connection between two such essentially different activities as the War and the Comrades' Correspondence Branch of the League, yet such a connection has most curiously arisen. On the occasion of the recent departure of the Australian Expeditionary Force the Director of Education for South Australia suggested that the pupils of the schools under his jurisdiction should take the opportunity to write letters to children in this country and forward them by the troop ships conveying the soldiers. Permission to do so was readily obtained from the military authorities. As a result of this original suggestion, a packet of no less than a thousand letters reached the offices of the League of the Empire a short time ago, which are now being widely distributed among the schools of the United Kingdom, who are most enthusiastically taking up the proposal.

Many of the letters are extraordinarily interesting, and probably reflect in their frankness and simplicity public feeling in Australia better than the more reasoned and calculated articles in the Press. One and all they breathe the very spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, and in several cases, where boys are the writers, disappointment at not being able to take an active part in the struggle is keenly expressed. "Britain, our Motherland, is in need of soldiers, so Australia is sending 20,000 volunteers." . . . "We are

keenly feeling this European struggle, and our men all desire to do all they can to help our nation." . . . "Although I am a senior cadet (military drill is compulsory here), I am only 15, and they won't allow me to volunteer. I am very strong and tall, and think it's a shame not to fight for dear old England." . . . "We are writing so as to show our sympathy for the Mother Country in her distress." . . . "We are all proud that we belong to the British Empire, aren't we?" . . . "The Germans will find that they are not only fighting England, but the British Empire as well." . . . "I think the War is a great wrong to the English people."

The Empire can, indeed, never be in danger as long as such loyal thoughts are filling the minds of the youth of Greater Britain.

Miss Evelyn Hunt, Hon. Sec. of the Comrades' Correspondence Branch, is delighted to receive such a substantial addition to her correspondents. Amongst the special places asked for from Australia were London, Barnstaple, Birmingham, Bodmin, Bristol, Cardiff, Coventry, East Ham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Penzance, Portsmouth, Sheffield, St. Ives and Truro.

The St. Helena Government Lace School.

An excellent account of the Island Lace School appears in a recent number of the "St. Helena Guardian" on the occasion of an Exhibition which was held under the patronage of the Governor and Mrs. Cordeaux. The "Guardian" says: "The work is extremely interesting, and shows the advance made by the workers during the last eighteen months along the special lines advocated by Lady Bathurst, Lady Amphill and their Committee in London. . . . The high standard attained by the Lace School is the deserved result of exceptionally steady and careful training. The output of this work forms the basis of half-yearly sales held by the League of the Empire in London. That the Lace School is steadily and surely making its way as an established industry there can be no doubt. . . . Under the energetic manageress, Miss Girdwood, the school has made rapid strides, and the prospects are good, having reached self-support." A selection of the lace and embroidery work may always be seen at the Office of the League in London (28, Buckingham Gate).

LORD ROBERTS' MESSAGE

TO THE

CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE.

Cards (size $12\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ inches), suitable for hanging on the wall, containing Lord Roberts' Message to the Children of the Empire, with Portrait and Flags of the Allies. Price 2d.

Postcards with Portrait of Lord Roberts and his Message to the Children. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. Postcards with large portrait also $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

These cards are on sale at the
OFFICES OF THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

THE LEAGUE AND THE WAR.

"I am desired by H.R.H. Princess Alexander of Teck to thank you for your letter and to say that she is very pleased to hear of the excellent work done by the League of the Empire Club for the War."

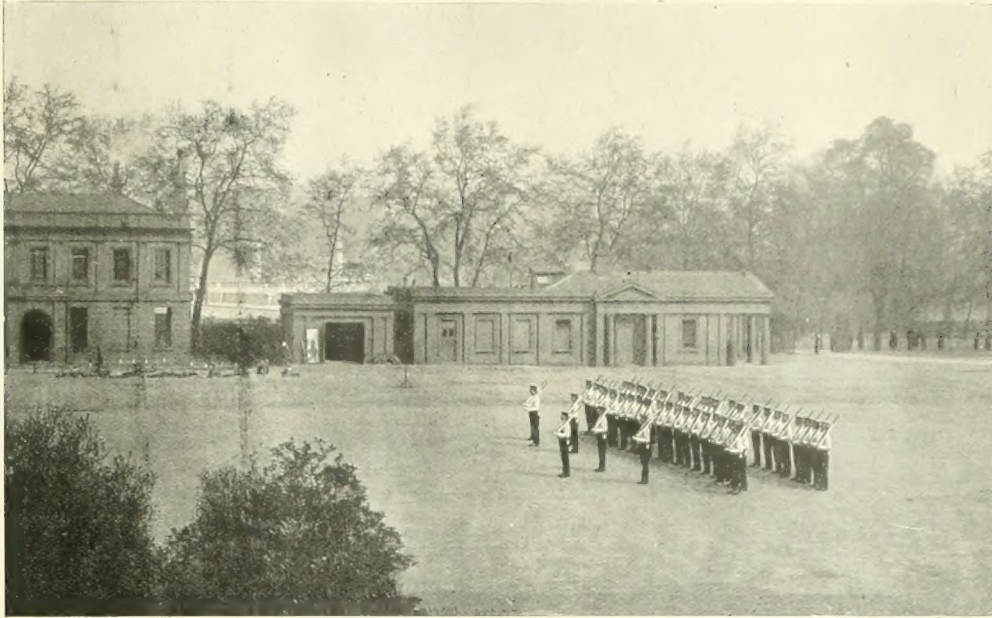
(Letter from the Patron Dec. 21st, 1914.)

The members of The League of the Empire, realising the importance of the practical work demanded by the War, have put aside for the moment many special interests and devoted themselves with whole-hearted energy to providing comforts which should add to the well-being, not only of the soldiers, but also of the many women and children on whom the War has pressed heavily.

On the outbreak of War the Club House became a centre of many activities. Twice a week in the drawing rooms, lectures, in co-operation with the St. John Ambulance Society, were given on Home Nursing, First Aid and Sanitation by Dr. Alfred Barron, Dr. A. W. Chapple, Dr. Bernard Myers, Dr. George Lyons and Dr. Violet Coghill. The courses—in each case followed by an examination—were largely attended and greatly appreciated. Working parties were also immediately formed, and the reading room of the Club was assigned to the Ladies' Committee of the New Zealand War contingent.

From the League of the Empire Working Party (held in the Council Chamber) and from a large number of local working parties and centres in many parts of the World parcels of clothing and hospital requisites were despatched weekly to the troops both at home and at the front. In addition to helping British, French, Belgian and Serbian soldiers and sailors, warm clothes, and in some cases money, were distributed to individuals and to institutions which have been severely affected by the War. In December a Sale and Exhibition was held of articles made and given by the members of The League and their friends. The Club also proved a rendezvous for overseas friends in London. The Nursing Sisters accompanying the Canadian War Contingent, having been made honorary members, were entertained at tea at the Club by Sir Philip Hutchins and other members of the League.

It would have been impossible for the League to have thus accomplished much work had it not been for the co-operation of so large a number of members and friends. In vicarages and village schools, in London schoolrooms and in country houses people have been busy on its behalf. From distant Barbados and St. Helena have come large parcels of useful articles, while one of the New Zealand branches thoughtfully sent £10 to be distributed in nourishment for poor children at the discretion of the Committee. Even on board ship friends have not forgotten the League, as the following little incident shows. A member who returned to New Zealand writes: "I have a little thing to tell you about some knitting. . . . The Captain was so taken with the idea of working for the soldiers that he spent the Church collections and some other



THE GUARDS' PARADE GROUND, WELLINGTON BARRACKS.
Now used largely for training purposes. (From the League of the Empire Club).

money at Cape Town, and we called for volunteers among the emigrants. The result is that we shall have about 150 pairs of socks, helmets, cuffs, belts and mufflers to send back. . . . The tapes were the Captain's thought, as he says, if things get wet the men have no place to hang them up by, and they could hang by tapes on a button, end of a rifle or branch of a tree." The Captain himself, in informing the Hon. Sec. of the despatch of the articles from Melbourne, says: "One of my passengers gave me your name and address as being the best means of the articles reaching the most deserving cases during the coming winter, and we feel sure you will do your best in distributing them." From outside the Empire the *Society of the Daughters of the British Empire*, U.S.A., has been sending large weekly consignments of truly excellent clothing and hospital requisites, of which notice is given elsewhere.

Careful thought has been given to the question of the distribution of the stores entrusted to the League. Many old-established and admirable charitable societies have been hard hit by the War owing to the many claims on the generous and the wealthy in other directions. It was, therefore, thought advisable, instead of starting new machinery, to help such institutions to continue their good work, which is even more needed in these times of war than in those of peace. A list of the various hospitals, regiments and institutions which have been helped is herewith appended.

Letters of acknowledgment from military, naval and medical authorities have already been noted from time to time in THE FEDERAL MAGAZINE. The following extracts from letters sent by the Secretaries of various philanthropic societies will show our readers that their gifts have been wisely dispensed and greatly appreciated. The Secretary

of the *Home for Waifs and Strays* writes: "It is exceedingly kind of you to send me a cheque for providing milk and other nourishing food for children. . . . Will you please convey the gratitude of the Society to the children belonging to your overseas branch for their very great thoughtfulness, and say how their kind assistance is appreciated." The Lady Superintendent of a girls' orphanage says: "Thank you so very much for the splendid parcel of stockings; they are exactly what we want, and will be of the greatest help in keeping the children warm and dry." From the Secretary of a large charitable society comes grateful acknowledgment: "We are indeed grateful to you for so kindly sending the large quantity of men's clothing to us from The League of the Empire. Everything will be most useful in our men's department, where many hundreds of poor fellows have the privilege of purchasing respectable warm clothing for a very small sum."

The Ragged School Union sends their warmest thanks and their appreciation that the League of the Empire has made them their almoner. A sick child writes; "Thank you very much for the milk and eggs. The Doctor has taken my leg out of plaster now and put it in a splint." This was one of the many children helped by the New Zealand Branch. The Salvation Army writes that all their parcels are distributed to the poorest of the poor in over thirty districts in London. At the Convalescent Depot, Rouen, parcels of warm clothing were distributed to the men starting on their way back to the trenches. One soldier at the front writes that he got his parcel, and being wounded took it back with him to the base Hospital. A letter from one of the French Hospitals says that the things were given not only to the men returning to the firing line but also to the Nursing Sisters, who were suffering much from rheumatism and

cold. From the Church Lads, Brigade the Chaplain writes that the warm things and comforts sent will be of the utmost use to the men of their Battalion. From one of the Societies helping those in trouble through the War, grateful thanks are sent for a consignment of underclothing and children's stockings. The writer adds: "No one thinks of their stockings or under garments, which we often find it hard to get."

These letters are only a few out of a large number of similar acknowledgments; they are sufficient, however, to show that the League and its friends have helped, albeit in quiet and unostentatious ways, in the great fight for freedom and for honour carried on by the Empire and its Allies.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS, ETC., HELPED BY THE LEAGUE.

HOSPITALS.

Australian Hospital, Boulogne.
British Field Hospital for Belgium, Furnes.
Hospital for French Soldiers, Dunkerque.
War Office Military Hospital, No. 6 (Rouen).
King's College Hospital, 4th Batt., London.
Serbian Red Cross Hospital.
Canadian War Contingent Hospital, Salisbury.
Cottage Hospital for Belgians (Wadhurst).
Cottage Hospital (Mrs. Rowcliffe, Surrey).
Convalescent Home, Rouen.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Lady Jellicoe's Depot for the Navy.
2nd King Edward's Horse.
Grenadier Guards, 1st Batt.
No. 1 Base (Havre) Reserves (Com. Brigadier-General Bruce Williams).
10th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Hunts Cyclist Battalion.
U. Battery R. Horse Artillery, Indian Expeditionary Force.
Royal Garrison Artillery, France (Lt.-Colonel Bland).
The C. L. B. Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
The Belgian Army.

INSTITUTIONS.

St. John Ambulance Association.
Officers' Families' Fund (Clothing Department).
Poor Clergy Relief Corporation (Clothing Department).
Salvation Army (Clothing Department).
Church Army (Clothing Department).
Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Homes for Waifs and Strays.
Society for Ladies in Distressed Circumstances.
Homes for Little Boys, Swanley.
Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Westminster.
The Orphan Home, Herne Bay.
Orphanage of the Infant Saviour.
Ragged School Union.
Serbian Refugees War Committee.
Belgian Refugees War Committees, England and Holland.
Club for the Wives of Soldiers and Sailors.
Chelsea Work Room for Distressed Working Girls.

A great number of private individuals in distress.

Reviews.

Books on the Great War. Compiled by F. W. T. Lange and W. T. Berry. (Grafton & Co.) Price 2s. 6d.

This carefully-compiled bibliography will be found most useful at the present moment to the ordinary reader, whilst to the future historian of the Great War it will be quite invaluable. So great has been the output of war literature that some kind of guide is absolutely necessary, and no more competent guides could be desired than the librarians of the St. Bride's Foundation Libraries. The classification of the books is based on sound principles, and will greatly facilitate the reader's search for a volume on any particular aspect of the war. Supplements bringing the catalogue up to date are to be published

from time to time. We hope the volume will be placed in all public libraries, and will find its way into the schools of the Empire.

The War: Its Origins and Warnings. By F. J. Adkins. (George Allen & Unwin.) Price 2s. 6d. net.

"We must oppose the all-round self-discipline of a free people to the all-round organisation of regimented Germany." This is the text of Mr. Adkins' book, which attempts to analyse the deeper underlying causes which led up to the Great European War. An historical account is given of the various nations engaged in the struggle, and considering the size of the volume Mr. Adkins manages to convey a wonderful amount of information. Particular attention must be directed to the chapter entitled "England and Sea Power," which contains a valuable historical summary of the growth of Great Britain's command of the sea, and the part played by the Navy in the long struggle for that supremacy. To those who are unable to procure a copy of the late Admiral Mahan's books on naval subjects this portion of Mr. Adkins' book is recommended as an excellent substitute, than which no higher praise could be given.

Right against Might: The Great War of 1914. By Bella Sidney Woolf (Mrs. R. H. Lock). (W. Heffer & Sons.) With 12 mounted photographs. Price 1s.

Mrs. Lock's little book has already appealed to a large circle of readers. The headings of the chapters, "A Scrap of Paper," "All I Possess," "The Stranger within Our Gates," "The Rally to the Flag," "The Call to Arms," "Fight like Gentlemen," sufficiently indicate the scope of this interesting and well-written volume. The writer's first-hand knowledge of India, obtained during many years' residence in that country, gives reality to her eloquent chapter on what India has done for the Empire. A breezy, picturesque style renders the book peculiarly suitable for young people as well as for adults. The accurate summary of events leading up to the war gives the book a permanent value, and will commend it to educational authorities as just the right book for a prize. And the pupil will not treat it as too often he treats his prize, as something to be shown to parents and friends and then relegated to the bookshelf. An experiment on a boy of thirteen has proved that no such fate is in store for "Right against Might." Copies of this book may be obtained direct from the League of the Empire. His Majesty the King has graciously accepted a copy of Mrs. Lock's book.

German "Truth" and European Facts about the War. By the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., LL.D., D.C.L., F.B.A. (The Central Committee.) Price 2d.

Sir Frederick Pollock has written a reply to a German pamphlet entitled "Truth about Germany: Facts about the War," which has been largely circulated in the United States in the interest of the German Government. His answer is based on official documents, the truth of which cannot be impugned. The tone of the pamphlet is patriotic, humane, and withal so eminently fair, that it is to be hoped it will be widely read both in this country and in the United States, where commercial rivalry has to some extent militated against a whole-hearted sympathy for Great Britain and a belief in the justice of her cause. Sir Frederick Pollock's reputation, both in England and America, stands so high that, apart from its intrinsic interest, anything bearing his signature must always arouse interest and command respectful attention.

THE OXFORD PAMPHLETS (Continued).

The Double Alliance Versus the Triple Entente. (Price 3d. net.)

Mr. James N. Beck, a distinguished American lawyer, in reviewing the British and German White Books, treats these official documents as they would be treated in a Court of Law. He presents the two conflicting cases with impartiality and lucidity. Yet, though he frankly admits his respect for the German people, his moral principles and his legal training alike oblige him to pronounce judgment against our enemy.

The War and its Economic Aspects. By W. T. Ashley. (Price 2d. net.)

It is reassuring to learn, on the authority of such an eminent economist as Professor Ashley, that England is at present, and is likely to be for many months to come, in a thoroughly sound economic condition. If Britain retains the mastery of the sea, Germany must inevitably be weakened, as her maritime trade would be practically at a standstill.

(To be continued.)

SUMMARY OF THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

The League of the Empire has now completed twelve years of somewhat strenuous labour in the interests of Imperial Education. It is difficult in a few words to summarise the many different lines of activity which this work has taken, but the following short record will, it is thought, sufficiently justify the Council in putting forward a claim to larger recognition, and also to the special favour of those most able to assist in the financial support of a movement which has played no small part in spreading that wider patriotism on which the unity of the Empire must ultimately depend.

1901. The League of the Empire was founded in this year. The first work of importance undertaken was to establish correspondence between children throughout the Empire. There are now over 29,000 members of the Correspondence Branch of the League.

1903. Affiliation of Schools throughout the Empire was next accomplished, thereby bringing hundreds of thousands of children in every part of the British Dominions into closer relation with each other in an infinite variety of congenial interests.

1907. The first Imperial Education Conference between the Education Departments in the Empire was arranged and convened by the League. A resolution was passed in favour of a quadrennial Conference, and it was announced that the next Official Conference on Education would be called by the Imperial Government in 1911.

1907. A Lace and Needlework Industry was founded by the League in St. Helena in this, a year of acute need in that Island. The Colonial Office made the Island a grant, and the Government of St. Helena shortly afterwards took over the Industry. By request of the Colonial Office the League acts as Agent in England for the School.

1907. A Scheme was initiated providing for the Migration of Teachers for purposes of study, and numbers of Teachers in different parts of the Empire have availed themselves of the League's arrangements.

1909-1911. A History of the British Empire and two Imperial Text Books were prepared and published by the League through the generosity of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel. Edited by Professor A. F. Pollard, these books are largely used in Schools, and a portion of the History was prescribed for the Oxford Local Examination in 1912.

1909. The first Empire Day Parade in Hyde Park was organised by the League in this year. The Parade is now an annual event, and about 10,000 members of different organisations generally take part.

1910. In this year most of the Teachers' Associations of the Empire affiliated themselves to the League.

1911. A short Education Conference was held to review and record the work of the League continued since 1907, by desire of representatives of Overseas Governments.

1912. The First Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League and attended by over 600 Delegates and Representatives from all countries in the British Empire.

1913. The League of the Empire non-residential Club was established, with the help of Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, at 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, for the use of members of the League, Associated Teachers, Overseas visitors and all interested in various kinds of imperial work. The League has also organised each year for Overseas Teachers and friends visits to historical places and interesting houses, &c., in the Home Country, and furnished introductions to those visiting different parts of the Empire or emigrating.

1913. The first Annual Meeting of Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire was convened by the League in July, 1913, when arrangements were considered for the next Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations to be held in due course in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario, who have made a grant of £50 towards the Educational work of the League.

1913. The Imperial Union of Teachers was formally inaugurated.

In addition to these special undertakings which stand out somewhat as landmarks in the progress of the League, attention may be drawn to other useful indications of activity. The Intelligence Department of the League received commendation in 1907 from the Imperial Education Conference, which placed on record "its high appreciation of the work done by the League of the Empire in stimulating educational activity and in collecting and circulating information on educational subjects." Further evidence of the value of the work done by the League is found in the fact that many of the Overseas Education Departments have appointed the League as their Agent in England. Lectures both public and private have been arranged by the League, Exhibitions organised, Empire Day Essay Competitions throughout the Empire conducted, and means for the interchange of literature, newspapers, photographs, specimens, &c., &c., provided.

The foregoing summary of work accomplished encourages the Council to claim for the League a large measure of success in bringing more closely together British peoples Overseas, and securing effective co-operation between them and those in the Home Country. The Council therefore appeal with confidence for substantial financial help in continuing their important work and in carrying to a successful issue schemes which have proved themselves useful and acceptable in all parts of the Empire.

NOTE.—For particulars of Membership of League and Club apply to the Hon. Secretary, Offices of the League, 28, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.

